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Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-25

INDUSTRY SERIES

Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.

Industry 1796



The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series C82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-25

INDUSTRY SERIES

Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.

Industry 1796

Issued December 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane,
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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

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This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ± Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the installation of building equipment, not elsewhere classified, such as elevators, escalators, pneumatic tube systems, and dust collection equipment. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 3,754 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$4.3 billion, of which \$4.2 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$219 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$4.0 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$3.0 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$1.0 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$46.4 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and

lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 33 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 87 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 49 percent from 1977 to a total of 60 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$1.4 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 20.4 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 20.6 million hours.

Payments of \$302 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 3,000 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	3 754	60 169	49 101	1 449 266	1 144 755	82 351	4 189 275	3 970 612
Alabama	65	1 121	896	26 450	20 801	1 439	63 336	59 071
Alaska	7	98	82	3 021	2 406	85	11 586	11 468
Arizona	15	194	156	5 712	4 702	296	15 088	14 664
Arkansas	23	250	221	5 510	4 690	405	17 130	15 939
California	329	5 141	4 112	146 582	114 595	6 431	367 644	349 479
Colorado	48	839	664	21 815	17 540	1 150	68 328	67 265
Connecticut	81	1 301	1 134	24 258	20 670	1 851	81 174	77 067
Delaware	14	154	127	2 903	2 248	219	8 620	7 515
District of Columbia	7	87	66	2 269	1 564	125	6 136	(D)
Florida	152	2 526	2 135	50 328	42 038	3 632	168 264	165 387
Georgia	129	1 991	1 680	40 261	32 111	2 847	114 251	110 634
Hawaii	13	449	333	11 058	8 757	459	31 430	30 960
Idaho	12	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Illinois	168	2 979	2 396	86 611	68 572	4 175	206 730	196 511
Indiana	79	853	686	20 108	15 867	1 142	47 190	45 397
Iowa	64	513	404	9 821	7 464	675	40 697	37 663
Kansas	36	373	304	9 119	6 995	546	27 516	26 787
Kentucky	48	784	655	17 795	14 485	1 129	51 777	48 946
Louisiana	57	1 364	1 106	31 513	23 794	1 928	95 706	94 710
Maine	7	160	130	4 017	3 200	242	9 941	9 081
Maryland	54	1 154	976	32 406	26 370	1 867	99 670	97 291
Massachusetts	107	1 371	1 135	31 371	25 566	1 896	84 265	81 114
Michigan	155	2 065	1 650	54 179	42 980	2 680	184 531	140 598
Minnesota	86	1 118	878	28 714	21 849	1 424	79 595	76 530
Mississippi	41	294	259	4 605	3 996	423	16 639	16 047
Missouri	71	978	807	23 876	18 873	1 244	68 513	65 104
Montana	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	36	283	231	6 679	5 359	402	18 497	17 291
Nevada	12	139	107	4 114	3 515	154	9 867	9 555
New Hampshire	12	171	136	3 893	3 098	246	12 009	11 779
New Jersey	175	2 601	2 050	61 249	46 716	3 480	185 822	175 886
New Mexico	13	171	145	4 035	3 395	218	11 012	(D)
New York	276	6 274	5 078	157 604	123 954	8 509	427 996	412 082
North Carolina	83	1 020	807	17 077	12 254	1 396	58 541	57 306
North Dakota	7	66	54	1 723	1 391	96	4 337	4 310
Ohio	174	2 645	2 158	56 910	44 399	3 033	144 078	138 578
Oklahoma	47	688	588	15 802	12 490	1 021	52 788	52 120
Oregon	62	885	730	23 242	18 126	985	68 260	(D)
Pennsylvania	209	6 088	4 917	149 974	114 777	8 257	414 348	380 827
Rhode Island	24	151	123	3 549	2 903	215	13 023	(D)
South Carolina	48	722	617	14 292	11 767	1 158	37 788	35 821
South Dakota	18	(D)	40	(D)	796	51	3 024	3 004
Tennessee	70	1 215	977	25 318	19 877	1 774	76 476	73 456
Texas	330	5 327	4 510	118 728	97 083	8 094	423 971	414 876
Utah	18	196	154	4 631	3 407	225	11 740	10 167
Vermont	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	68	988	821	22 597	17 652	1 485	69 041	67 504
Washington	68	770	592	20 851	16 004	910	61 852	59 694
West Virginia	30	324	274	7 659	6 574	471	28 317	(D)
Wisconsin	93	1 084	872	30 987	24 697	1 574	80 318	77 632
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
2 952 049	1 085 089	218 663	43 718	47 337	444 218	40 474	1 899 047	1 385 046	1	(W)	1	U.S.
46 948	15 127	4 265	677	478	11 544	573	36 839	25 195	4	2	(W)	Ala.
9 181	(D)	118	76	185	1 582	(D)	(D)	(D)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Alaska
9 945	4 741	424	47	644	2 168	344	11 651	10 266	(W)	(W)	(W)	Ariz.
11 566	(D)	*1 191	128	34	1 119	224	9 181	6 429	10	4	(W)	Ark.
268 450	87 140	18 165	3 921	4 316	30 826	4 607	226 011	172 759	2	1	1	Calif.
42 924	24 608	1 063	527	502	3 695	462	23 862	16 654	4	3	2	Colo.
62 627	14 493	4 107	1 646	625	7 007	712	29 352	22 852	4	3	5	Conn.
4 935	2 723	1 105	84	6	1 533	75	2 811	1 997	3	2	(W)	Del.
4 213	1 628	(D)	57	(D)	418	246	14 810	9 710	(W)	-	-	D.C.
112 578	53 738	2 877	1 570	2 490	12 888	824	44 754	32 480	4	2	1	Fla.
75 491	36 177	3 617	1 402	1 211	12 000	1 191	49 922	32 732	3	1	9	Ga.
25 907	5 106	470	251	(D)	2 062	194	13 019	9 408	(W)	(W)	-	Hawaii
(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	Idaho
151 629	46 892	10 219	2 133	2 025	22 281	3 008	147 282	114 886	2	2	3	Ill.
36 242	11 106	1 793	598	959	9 026	751	38 050	28 051	6	3	14	Ind.
25 365	12 833	3 034	498	706	9 972	338	15 354	9 572	9	9	8	Iowa
15 936	11 011	*729	137	64	1 845	261	11 966	8 803	9	10	(W)	Kans.
32 676	(D)	2 831	676	843	7 876	811	30 513	22 882	5	3	5	Ky.
66 082	(D)	996	1 282	1 919	15 516	808	34 153	28 382	1	1	(W)	La.
6 258	(D)	860	48	54	1 585	152	5 347	3 348	(W)	(W)	(W)	Maine
71 592	25 832	2 379	568	752	5 661	896	48 665	34 471	4	3	4	Md.
56 914	24 735	3 151	696	984	7 237	971	42 699	30 417	4	2	4	Mass.
120 370	21 417	43 933	1 728	1 417	18 672	1 698	97 002	67 694	2	1	(W)	Mich.
55 764	(D)	3 065	707	1 255	10 059	1 049	43 550	34 294	4	4	1	Minn.
9 843	(D)	592	93	367	3 007	268	9 623	5 274	14	6	24	Miss.
46 628	18 714	3 409	506	499	5 521	700	40 702	29 275	4	3	14	Mo.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	Mont.
13 492	3 894	1 206	127	47	1 682	383	11 581	8 406	6	4	(W)	Nebr.
7 655	1 900	311	98	109	1 356	73	3 569	3 068	2	4	(W)	Nev.
8 674	(D)	230	136	128	889	80	3 535	2 722	16	7	22	N.H.
126 298	54 329	9 935	1 661	1 997	14 697	1 640	82 406	58 621	3	2	3	N.J.
8 400	1 723	(D)	139	(D)	1 118	(D)	2 403	1 859	3	-	-	N. Mex.
322 648	95 033	15 914	4 697	4 479	46 995	4 932	217 331	160 564	1	1	2	N.Y.
39 460	19 460	1 235	299	266	8 698	761	30 007	19 934	7	5	4	N.C.
2 952	(D)	27	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 029	(D)	(W)	(W)	-	N. Dak.
107 364	34 628	5 500	1 285	2 525	23 490	1 961	93 200	66 327	2	2	7	Ohio
36 398	17 057	668	557	(D)	6 729	401	17 654	10 503	6	5	-	Okla.
41 025	20 061	(D)	930	475	5 058	438	20 128	13 975	2	-	4	Oreg.
324 372	67 786	33 521	6 235	2 586	43 225	2 421	115 221	88 565	2	1	7	Pa.
8 192	4 648	(D)	51	40	607	101	4 310	2 855	5	-	(W)	R.I.
25 642	10 814	1 967	387	880	6 133	649	21 972	14 610	3	4	3	S.C.
1 830	(D)	20	23	(D)	376	(D)	1 754	939	-	8	-	S. Dak.
50 595	25 876	3 020	841	1 092	9 646	770	29 893	19 456	4	2	(W)	Tenn.
273 333	146 169	9 095	3 190	4 770	37 344	2 407	106 462	79 022	2	1	5	Tex.
6 867	4 518	*1 573	38	*302	1 274	105	4 354	3 103	17	17	52	Utah
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	Vt.
48 027	19 905	1 537	458	482	3 318	513	20 028	14 095	4	2	1	Va.
42 783	17 101	2 158	794	809	8 375	314	20 821	14 858	7	4	10	Wash.
15 737	8 390	(D)	319	62	2 451	328	14 372	8 497	6	-	(W)	W. Va.
63 590	16 929	2 685	1 281	1 775	14 176	790	42 639	29 936	3	3	5	Wis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	1 297	725	-	-	-	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	3 754	2 442	1 945	1 456	2	2	4	6
Number of establishments in business at end of year	3 688	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	629	598	559	555	7	10	13	12
All employees**	60 169	40 474	38 956	25 176	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	49 239	31 300	31 961	16 137	1	1	1	1
May	48 732	32 085	25 093	21 066	1	1	2	1
August	48 682	33 688	33 474	21 638	1	1	2	1
November	48 487	33 334	32 776	20 374	1	1	2	1
Average	49 101	32 630	31 058	19 936	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	11 058	7 774	8 012	5 221	1	1	1	2
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	20 367	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	20 507	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	20 572	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	20 904	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	82 351	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	1 449 266	752 439	517 966	230 411	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	1 144 755	601 593	406 046	181 002	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, other employees	304 511	150 846	111 920	49 419	(W)	(W)	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	353 004	172 374	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	302 273	155 442	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	1	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	182 602	76 258	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	119 671	79 184	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	1	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	4 255 801	1 947 041	1 457 818	660 843	(W)	1	1	1
Total construction receipts	4 189 275	1 899 047	1 408 192	644 758	(W)	1	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	1 798 884	635 660	490 102	247 650	(W)	(W)	1	1
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	66 526	47 995	49 626	16 194	3	2	9	2
Net construction receipts†	3 970 612	1 829 175	1 349 214	621 974	(W)	(W)	1	1
Value added††	2 952 049	1 385 046	978 219	434 642	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected payments	1 303 752	561 995	479 599	226 457	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	1 038 708	469 172	420 621	203 499	1	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	218 663	69 872	58 978	22 933	1	4	1	3
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	46 381	22 952	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	7 863	3 335	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	2 457	1 412	(NA)	(NA)	3	1	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	32 337	15 050	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	3 722	3 157	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	43 718	23 037	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	26 078	15 119	11 883	3 333	1	1	2	4
For structures	17 640	7 919	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	49 356	27 171	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	24 902	12 725	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	4 176	1 884	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	20 277	12 563	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	4 189 275	1 899 047	1 408 192	644 758	(W)	1	1	1
Government owned	348 489	212 739	298 678	(NA)	3	1	1	(NA)
Privately owned	3 840 785	1 686 308	1 109 514	(NA)	(W)	1	1	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	411 213	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	47 337	32 401	17 638	7 492	2	1	3	6
New -----	38 803	24 715	14 316	5 958	2	1	3	4
Used -----	8 534	7 686	3 322	1 534	3	1	4	22
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	14 332	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	444 218	221 722	140 443	(NA)	1	2	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	53 506	20 836	13 554	(NA)	1	2	2	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	88 569	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	8 980	6 420	1 836	1 890	2	1	8	11
New structures and related facilities -----	7 713	3 094	1 255	1 762	2	2	15	5
Used structures and related facilities -----	1 266	3 326	581	128	8	1	1	17
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	3 960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	93 588	50 293	30 049	(NA)	2	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	8 326	2 271	1 438	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	322 643	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	38 357	25 981	15 802	5 602	2	1	4	14
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	31 089	21 621	13 061	4 196	2	1	3	4
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	12 552	9 699	(NA)	(NA)	4	2	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	7 268	4 360	2 741	1 406	3	2	5	25
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	10 371	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	350 629	171 429	110 394	(NA)	1	3	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	45 179	18 566	12 116	(NA)	1	2	2	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	3 754	2
Total construction receipts	4 189 275	(W)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 516	4
Total construction receipts	2 353 568	1
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	66 235	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	6 518	1
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 658	4
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	59 717	1
End of 1981, total	64 170	2
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	7 033	1
Amount of LIFO reserve	2 027	4
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	57 137	2
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	2 238	2
Total construction receipts	1 835 707	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1982										
Number of establishments	3 754	1 645	862	598	409	144	77	13	5	1
All employees**	60 169	3 475	5 651	8 314	12 523	10 300	11 067	4 215	4 624	(D)
Payroll, all employees	1 449 266	59 071	103 104	187 121	306 769	282 128	302 408	110 249	98 416	(D)
Construction worker hours (thousands)	82 351	4 615	7 183	10 850	17 180	14 948	16 285	5 514	5 774	(D)
All business receipts	4 255 801	228 992	322 335	532 155	865 860	835 748	864 735	605 976	(D)	(D)
Total construction receipts	4 189 275	226 587	317 426	524 729	848 464	828 124	842 266	324 970	276 709	(D)
Net construction receipts†	3 970 612	217 078	305 128	498 798	821 940	793 734	773 470	560 463	(D)	(D)
Value added††	2 952 049	156 599	219 172	366 209	594 513	589 530	558 338	243 695	223 991	(D)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	1 085 089	62 885	90 864	140 014	244 823	211 828	237 600	69 087	27 987	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	218 663	9 508	12 298	25 931	26 524	34 390	68 796	41 216	(D)	(D)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	43 718	2 106	3 965	5 909	8 280	7 321	9 714	1 988	4 434	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	47 337	2 422	5 195	6 221	9 118	10 491	9 070	3 924	896	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	444 218	35 167	47 940	66 613	95 804	72 427	79 618	20 846	25 803	(D)
1977										
All employees**	40 474	2 137	3 103	5 827	10 386	6 719	6 531	5 771	(D)	-
Total construction receipts	1 899 047	111 904	125 025	243 030	483 000	332 662	352 728	250 698	(D)	-
Value added††	1 385 046	80 229	90 995	173 465	348 526	243 993	245 801	202 038	(D)	-
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	4	4	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-
Net construction receipts†	(W)	3	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-
Capital expenditures, other than land	2	10	11	5	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	3 754	255	149	398	960	667	515	452	178	116	64
All employees** -----	60 169	284	244	874	3 689	4 576	6 427	10 117	8 541	10 545	14 871
Payroll, all employees -----	1 449 266	1 012	1 816	9 817	55 296	84 658	137 997	244 191	221 639	287 868	404 970
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	82 351	232	249	957	4 609	5 808	8 218	13 624	12 037	14 987	21 627
All business receipts -----	4 255 801	2 717	5 325	29 612	158 268	235 404	368 614	684 702	636 313	822 498	1 312 347
Total construction receipts -----	4 189 275	2 706	5 291	29 303	156 619	231 608	363 485	671 310	622 962	812 571	1 293 419
Net construction receipts† -----	3 970 612	2 582	5 140	28 319	150 206	223 341	349 359	639 391	594 400	778 001	1 199 872
Value added†† -----	2 952 049	1 810	3 922	19 214	107 549	163 782	261 108	482 065	425 819	579 199	907 578
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 085 089	783	1 251	9 414	44 305	63 354	93 380	170 717	181 931	208 729	311 222
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	218 663	124	151	984	6 413	8 267	14 126	31 919	28 562	34 570	93 547
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	43 718	12	66	279	1 840	3 151	4 828	6 979	6 064	7 904	12 592
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	47 337	23	32	467	2 404	3 893	5 311	6 888	6 311	11 094	10 913
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	444 218	502	1 148	6 123	29 131	34 308	56 202	78 788	69 766	73 519	94 728
1977											
All employees** -----	40 474	265	321	732	2 923	4 062	5 443	8 155	6 827	111 748	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	1 899 047	2 230	6 115	21 119	101 125	144 998	227 298	396 637	370 358	1 629 168	(NA)
Value added†† -----	1 385 046	1 477	4 329	15 056	73 499	106 273	169 513	288 207	272 916	1 453 777	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	8	13	8	5	4	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	(W)	8	11	7	4	4	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	2	39	22	30	13	11	6	4	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts†	4 189 275	2 336 387	1 852 888	(W)	(W)	(W)
Building construction	3 474 591	2 016 683	1 457 907	(W)	(W)	(W)
Single-family houses	82 394	55 545	26 849	5	5	8
Single-family houses, detached	71 111	46 959	24 151	4	5	8
Single-family houses, attached	11 283	8 586	2 697	13	16	26
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	356 708	208 867	147 841	(W)	1	(W)
Other residential buildings	145 307	81 761	63 545	(W)	1	(W)
Office and bank buildings	1 119 584	707 644	411 939	(W)	(W)	(W)
Office buildings	1 011 114	632 200	378 913	(W)	(W)	(W)
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	108 470	75 443	33 026	2	2	2
Farm buildings	19 684	11 532	8 152	16	25	10
Industrial buildings and warehouses	1 011 066	524 296	486 769	1	1	1
Industrial buildings	909 237	462 782	446 454	1	1	1
Warehouses	101 828	61 513	40 315	4	7	4
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	253 555	153 310	100 244	2	2	3
Religious buildings	14 656	8 438	6 218	4	4	5
Educational buildings	123 623	78 520	45 102	1	2	2
Hospitals and institutional buildings	259 505	135 442	124 062	1	1	(W)
Other nonresidential buildings	88 509	51 328	37 186	1	2	(W)
Nonbuilding construction	475 343	196 085	279 258	1	1	1
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	60 071	27 454	32 617	3	3	4
Power plants	337 235	116 458	220 777	(W)	(W)	(W)
Power plants, nuclear	154 854	32 953	121 901	(W)	(W)	(W)
Power plants, except nuclear	182 380	83 505	98 875	1	1	(W)
Other nonbuilding construction	78 037	52 173	25 864	9	13	6
Construction work, n.s.k.	239 340	123 618	115 722	2	3	1
1977						
Total construction receipts†	1 899 047	974 720	924 327	1	1	(W)
Building construction	1 666 168	827 804	838 364	(W)	1	(W)
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	196 780	85 664	111 116	1	1	(W)
Other residential buildings	105 146	49 636	55 510	1	2	1
Office and bank buildings	411 249	179 407	231 842	(W)	(W)	1
Farm buildings	20 437	17 182	3 255	8	9	9
Industrial buildings and warehouses	515 776	294 879	220 897	1	1	1
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	102 977	48 498	54 479	1	1	2
Religious buildings	16 646	7 029	9 617	1	2	1
Educational buildings	86 990	42 482	44 508	1	1	1
Hospitals and institutional buildings	184 429	90 486	93 943	2	3	1
Other nonresidential buildings	25 737	12 542	13 195	5	8	2
Nonbuilding construction	146 267	87 927	58 340	4	4	3
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	54 264	22 176	32 088	10	17	4
Power plants	46 070	33 790	12 280	(W)	(W)	(W)
Other nonbuilding construction	45 933	31 961	13 972	2	2	4
Construction work, n.s.k.	86 651	58 947	27 704	4	4	4

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
All establishments -----	3 754	60 169	1 449 266	4 189 275	2 247 994	3 970 612	2 952 049	218 663	1	(W)	1
Establishments not specializing by type -----	1 094	18 439	493 936	1 472 776	(NA)	1 439 741	964 963	33 035	1	1	4
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more -----	2 660	41 730	955 330	2 716 499	2 247 994	2 530 870	1 987 085	185 628	1	1	1
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	59	1 139	28 164	67 188	51 490	65 212	49 862	1 976	3	1	(W)
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	9	120	2 480	5 253	5 253	5 126	4 059	127	25	18	(W)
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	9	217	5 381	12 418	11 705	(D)	9 414	(D)	(W)	(W)	—
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	11	189	4 632	9 190	7 490	(D)	7 619	(D)	(W)	(W)	—
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	10	343	9 206	22 965	16 833	22 009	17 503	956	(W)	(W)	(W)
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	11	136	3 368	9 016	5 561	8 723	5 982	293	(W)	(W)	(W)
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	9	134	3 097	8 346	4 647	(D)	5 283	(D)	(W)	(W)	—
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	135	1 186	24 073	68 749	66 616	64 014	48 410	4 735	6	7	13
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	91	932	20 924	59 423	59 423	54 995	41 768	4 428	6	8	14
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*7	34	480	2 831	2 737	(D)	2 088	(D)	26	16	—
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*13	70	722	1 832	1 465	1 791	1 099	*41	25	24	55
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	14	*74	*763	*1 516	*1 066	*1 470	*1 168	46	43	42	10
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	*10	76	1 184	*3 147	1 923	(D)	2 286	(D)	29	45	—
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	691	15 791	339 990	834 530	766 813	732 943	594 097	101 586	1	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	482	10 574	216 132	532 003	532 003	476 376	379 924	55 627	1	1	2
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	78	1 462	35 643	86 694	80 310	76 676	60 670	10 018	3	2	3
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	46	1 694	37 337	101 866	81 842	(D)	62 923	(D)	2	1	—
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	47	820	20 830	46 454	33 587	43 213	36 534	3 241	8	6	14
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	20	160	3 293	6 934	4 218	6 340	5 581	593	20	13	1
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	17	1 081	26 755	60 579	34 850	(D)	48 463	(D)	1	2	—
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	313	9 535	263 953	881 720	567 600	870 506	660 848	11 213	(W)	(W)	6
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	40	652	15 871	50 105	50 105	49 689	30 700	416	2	1	5
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	11	250	6 429	16 198	15 133	(D)	12 445	(D)	4	3	—
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	18	610	19 029	56 601	46 739	(D)	42 677	(D)	1	(W)	—
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	37	978	28 393	80 216	58 225	77 747	47 794	2 468	1	2	3
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	165	5 298	137 535	499 466	301 950	495 596	424 524	3 870	1	(W)	16
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	42	1 747	56 696	179 134	95 445	176 052	102 707	3 082	(W)	(W)	(W)
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	182	1 257	22 500	77 891	74 179	71 803	47 097	6 088	7	6	5
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	129	871	15 687	58 992	58 992	53 434	35 195	5 558	8	8	6
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	13	182	3 434	9 409	8 935	8 985	5 571	423	12	15	21
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	*20	96	1 373	3 440	2 516	3 428	2 258	(S)	33	29	—
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	7	75	1 306	4 643	2 951	4 562	3 232	81	(W)	(W)	(W)
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*12	33	699	1 407	783	1 393	841	*14	17	21	68
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	27	288	4 627	15 518	11 229	14 997	9 630	521	16	9	3
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	*10	20	268	1 057	1 057	(D)	486	(D)	22	1	—
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	7	59	1 136	3 022	2 450	2 989	902	33	17	15	30
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	5	95	1 773	4 675	3 585	4 650	3 164	*25	33	30	57
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	45	651	19 240	50 031	34 252	48 325	36 333	1 706	1	1	(W)
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	4	124	4 684	11 720	11 720	(D)	8 455	(D)	(W)	(W)	—
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	8	22	*492	*1 214	*902	*1 206	*1 267	*8	38	45	68
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	11	132	3 238	8 148	5 067	(D)	5 828	(D)	(W)	(W)	—
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	19	341	9 909	26 189	14 283	25 638	19 033	551	(W)	(W)	(W)
BLAST FURNACES, PETROLEUM REFINERIES, AND CHEMICAL COMPLEXES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	64	1 157	25 135	56 022	47 337	50 362	41 697	5 660	4	4	5
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	42	561	11 586	30 674	30 674	27 665	21 090	3 009	5	5	1
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	3	*15	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	67	—	—
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	*7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	10	33	444	1 694	1 032	1 239	1 050	455	(W)	(W)	(W)
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	3 754	49 101	82 351	49 239	20 367	48 732	20 507
Alabama	65	896	1 439	1 163	473	991	401
Alaska	7	82	85	89	19	79	20
Arizona	15	156	296	163	73	155	80
Arkansas	23	221	405	269	139	216	105
California	329	4 112	6 431	4 025	1 578	4 214	1 682
Colorado	48	664	1 150	654	254	622	285
Connecticut	81	1 134	1 851	983	399	1 209	469
Delaware	14	127	219	132	54	114	53
District of Columbia	7	66	125	57	27	61	26
Florida	152	2 135	3 632	2 180	945	2 159	902
Georgia	129	1 680	2 847	1 729	724	1 773	765
Hawaii	13	333	459	466	140	328	110
Idaho	12	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Illinois	168	2 396	4 175	2 294	980	2 348	1 023
Indiana	79	686	1 142	632	268	638	283
Iowa	64	404	675	335	138	364	152
Kansas	36	304	546	293	128	324	148
Kentucky	48	655	1 129	642	280	583	258
Louisiana	57	1 106	1 928	1 340	564	1 065	470
Maine	7	130	242	109	46	128	56
Maryland	54	976	1 867	1 039	488	963	467
Massachusetts	107	1 135	1 896	1 066	437	1 086	465
Michigan	155	1 650	2 680	1 754	715	1 729	706
Minnesota	86	878	1 424	820	327	874	348
Mississippi	41	259	423	253	97	250	96
Missouri	71	807	1 244	864	336	838	317
Montana	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	36	231	402	223	100	230	98
Nevada	12	107	154	112	45	94	35
New Hampshire	12	136	246	129	62	137	60
New Jersey	175	2 050	3 480	1 932	792	2 061	905
New Mexico	13	145	218	144	50	158	64
New York	276	5 078	8 509	4 945	2 026	5 111	2 137
North Carolina	83	807	1 396	861	358	819	357
North Dakota	7	54	96	55	26	49	23
Ohio	174	2 158	3 033	2 361	812	2 159	746
Oklahoma	47	588	1 021	618	267	574	258
Oregon	62	730	985	661	224	643	224
Pennsylvania	209	4 917	8 257	5 229	2 215	4 492	1 843
Rhode Island	24	123	215	114	49	121	52
South Carolina	48	617	1 158	622	282	593	275
South Dakota	18	40	51	30	*10	29	*12
Tennessee	70	977	1 774	969	431	900	405
Texas	330	4 510	8 094	4 095	1 748	4 521	2 023
Utah	18	154	225	151	57	150	57
Vermont	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	68	821	1 485	780	358	868	392
Washington	68	592	910	554	214	595	241
West Virginia	30	274	471	253	105	278	119
Wisconsin	93	872	1 574	911	413	911	403
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
48 682	20 572	48 487	20 904	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
726	290	685	273	4	3	3	4	3	4	8	6	8	5	Ala.
78	15	83	30	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Alaska
149	67	152	74	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Ariz.
183	76	190	83	10	9	8	7	9	10	13	15	12	14	Ark.
4 167	1 597	3 977	1 572	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	Calif.
725	307	644	302	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	Colo.
1 227	496	1 113	486	4	4	4	6	6	5	4	5	4	5	Conn.
128	59	125	51	4	2	3	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	Del.
71	36	71	34	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	D.C.
2 061	887	2 087	897	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	4	Fla.
1 655	697	1 518	660	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	Ga.
259	102	277	106	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Hawaii
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Idaho
2 306	1 004	2 573	1 168	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	Ill.
618	261	839	329	6	7	7	8	6	9	7	9	6	7	Ind.
440	188	456	196	9	9	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	12	Iowa
299	138	281	131	8	9	6	8	7	10	7	9	12	14	Kans.
704	295	673	294	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	11	8	Ky.
921	394	1 071	499	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	La.
160	71	124	68	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Maine
951	458	922	452	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	Md.
1 258	527	1 090	465	4	5	4	4	5	8	5	6	4	5	Mass.
1 549	643	1 498	615	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	Mich.
884	384	896	363	3	3	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	Minn.
264	102	273	127	15	13	15	15	17	17	18	17	12	14	Miss.
742	288	744	301	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	Mo.
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mont.
223	102	220	100	5	6	5	10	5	9	6	8	5	9	Nebr.
100	36	117	37	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	Nev.
130	59	148	63	16	14	14	13	16	17	17	18	14	15	N.H.
2 319	974	1 885	806	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	N.J.
120	45	146	57	3	2	6	9	(W)	3	(W)	5	(W)	4	N. Mex.
5 151	2 188	5 032	2 156	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	N.Y.
767	354	740	326	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	N.C.
49	23	62	23	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	N. Dak.
2 108	756	1 946	718	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	Ohio
545	238	595	256	6	4	5	3	8	5	7	6	4	5	Okla.
851	283	751	252	2	2	1	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	Oreg.
4 673	2 026	5 175	2 172	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	Pa.
127	57	119	55	6	7	6	13	9	14	6	12	5	11	R.I.
609	302	615	297	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	S.C.
35	*11	41	16	16	24	15	47	15	44	13	46	15	40	S. Dak.
957	442	1 046	495	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	Tenn.
4 700	2 077	4 645	2 245	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	Tex.
137	53	157	56	19	19	21	22	19	22	20	23	18	21	Utah
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vt.
809	362	802	372	5	2	3	2	4	2	5	3	5	3	Va.
587	235	597	219	7	5	6	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	Wash.
250	108	307	137	5	6	5	7	5	7	5	8	4	6	W. Va.
788	375	878	382	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	4	2	3	Wis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A ÷ F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	4 189 275	3 590	3 456 199	2 039	733 075	1 899 047	120.6	(W)	(W)	1
Alabama -----	58 022	57	51 276	38	6 745	39 880	45.5	2	2	7
Alaska -----	15 967	7	11 586	6	4 381	5 492	190.7	(W)	(W)	(W)
Arizona -----	18 589	15	14 727	22	3 862	12 038	54.4	(W)	(W)	1
Arkansas -----	39 194	20	12 736	29	26 458	8 080	385.1	1	2	(W)
California -----	358 362	320	345 450	42	12 912	202 441	77.0	1	1	6
Colorado -----	70 230	48	66 876	21	3 354	22 876	207.0	3	3	9
Connecticut -----	94 372	78	55 882	45	38 490	17 915	426.8	2	4	(W)
Delaware -----	24 377	14	5 800	30	18 577	8 460	188.1	6	3	8
District of Columbia -----	35 414	7	4 943	22	30 471	25 802	37.3	(W)	(W)	(W)
Florida -----	169 733	148	156 073	43	13 659	43 379	291.3	2	2	(W)
Georgia -----	115 779	126	104 671	74	11 107	55 837	107.4	1	1	2
Hawaii -----	31 775	13	31 430	*5	(S)	(D)	(D)	1	(W)	-
Idaho -----	10 340	12	6 290	29	4 050	1 650	526.7	19	32	14
Illinois -----	207 560	157	179 386	92	28 173	140 740	47.5	2	2	1
Indiana -----	62 322	78	40 785	82	21 537	47 788	30.4	2	3	1
Iowa -----	45 430	59	35 299	44	10 130	23 668	91.9	10	13	3
Kansas -----	32 148	34	22 726	28	9 421	16 494	94.9	8	12	1
Kentucky -----	47 915	44	41 092	40	6 822	29 830	60.6	1	1	7
Louisiana -----	101 910	56	93 623	37	8 286	40 119	154.0	(W)	(W)	(W)
Maine -----	13 196	7	9 941	5	3 255	7 707	71.2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Maryland -----	84 704	53	73 218	40	11 486	40 485	109.2	1	1	1
Massachusetts -----	102 108	105	76 011	43	26 096	40 304	153.3	2	2	4
Michigan -----	148 609	148	138 781	76	9 827	78 487	89.3	2	2	10
Minnesota -----	78 527	85	65 551	29	12 975	37 579	109.0	2	3	(W)
Mississippi -----	21 469	40	15 018	33	6 450	11 098	93.4	5	7	(W)
Missouri -----	84 405	71	60 809	37	23 595	39 760	112.3	2	3	1
Montana -----	4 605	3	(D)	6	(D)	1 687	173.0	(W)	-	-
Nebraska -----	17 844	35	14 041	24	3 802	9 644	85.0	8	5	26
Nevada -----	18 004	12	8 725	15	9 279	10 759	67.3	2	5	(W)
New Hampshire -----	7 943	*11	4 351	37	3 592	3 401	133.5	6	10	4
New Jersey -----	142 866	167	119 070	103	23 795	73 429	94.6	2	3	4
New Mexico -----	18 344	8	7 006	15	11 337	1 858	887.3	1	(W)	1
New York -----	509 945	263	370 649	104	139 295	230 168	121.6	1	1	2
North Carolina -----	57 962	69	49 191	54	8 771	36 067	60.7	4	5	4
North Dakota -----	10 587	7	4 279	14	6 307	2 374	346.0	9	(W)	16
Ohio -----	168 025	171	130 548	93	37 476	98 268	71.0	1	2	1
Oklahoma -----	57 472	45	51 736	39	5 736	15 054	281.8	4	5	8
Oregon -----	49 123	60	48 033	10	1 090	18 119	171.1	2	2	(W)
Pennsylvania -----	248 559	201	218 133	86	30 425	98 769	151.7	1	1	1
Rhode Island -----	12 214	24	9 623	19	2 591	5 061	141.3	4	5	10
South Carolina -----	45 050	46	34 360	48	10 689	16 469	173.5	4	4	9
South Dakota -----	3 578	17	2 672	13	905	1 939	84.5	7	10	3
Tennessee -----	74 536	67	64 526	51	10 009	30 751	142.4	2	3	1
Texas -----	403 663	304	389 523	90	14 139	111 222	262.9	1	1	7
Utah -----	12 041	18	11 274	23	766	6 099	97.4	23	25	(W)
Vermont -----	2 686	3	(D)	12	(D)	(D)	(D)	(W)	-	-
Virginia -----	70 575	65	52 326	70	18 249	25 515	176.6	2	2	8
Washington -----	71 743	66	57 009	22	14 734	26 093	175.0	3	4	(W)
West Virginia -----	32 913	28	20 052	58	12 860	15 939	106.5	3	2	5
Wisconsin -----	74 323	91	65 906	29	8 417	42 283	75.8	3	4	(W)
Wyoming -----	2 192	-	-	10	2 192	3 341	-34.4	(W)	-	(W)

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business.....	4 255 801	1 947 041	(W)	1
General building contractor.....	18 213	6 893	3	11
Heavy construction contractor.....	36 780	6 227	1	9
Air conditioning contractor.....	5 621	6 352	5	2
Carpentry contractor.....	14 477	(NA)	10	(NA)
Concrete contractor.....	19 326	(NA)	5	(NA)
Electrical contractor.....	15 478	7 838	2	3
Elevator contractor.....	2 308 761	1 074 856	(W)	1
Escalator contractor.....	209 929	93 921	2	1
Excavating and earthmoving contractor.....	11 162	4 251	3	6
Iron work contractor.....	17 518	14 150	2	3
Millwright.....	1 280 335	537 000	1	2
Plumbing contractor.....	11 184	(NA)	5	(NA)
Structural steel erection contractor.....	26 185	10 354	3	2
Engineering services for others.....	11 862	(NA)	1	(NA)
Manufacturing.....	16 748	14 352	2	2
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	9 645	8 499	5	2
Retail trade.....	10 684	6 141	7	10
Wholesale trade.....	7 585	6 204	13	1
Other activities.....	224 308	150 003	5	3

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**.....	16.0	16.6	20.0	1
Number of construction workers.....	13.1	13.4	16.0	1
Number of all other employees.....	3.0	3.2	4.1	1
Payroll, all employees..... \$1,000.....	386.1	308.1	266.3	(W)
Construction worker wages..... do.....	304.9	246.4	208.8	(W)
Other employee salaries..... do.....	81.1	61.8	57.5	(W)
All business receipts..... do.....	1 133.7	797.3	749.5	(W)
Total construction receipts..... do.....	1 116.0	777.7	724.0	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do.....	289.1	201.5	216.3	1
Construction work subcontracted to others..... do.....	58.3	28.6	30.3	1
Capital expenditures, other than land..... do.....	12.6	13.3	9.1	2
Gross book value of depreciable assets..... do.....	118.3	90.8	72.2	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees..... do.....	24.1	18.6	13.3	(W)
All business receipts..... do.....	70.7	48.1	37.4	(W)
Value added††..... do.....	49.1	34.2	25.1	(W)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages..... do.....	23.3	18.4	13.1	(W)
Total construction receipts..... do.....	85.3	58.2	45.3	(W)
Construction worker hours..... thousand.....	1.7	(NA)	(NA)	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries..... \$1,000.....	27.5	19.4	14.0	(W)
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees.....	.346	.396	.368	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.259	.259	.299	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others.....	.052	.037	.042	1
Capital expenditures, other than land.....	.011	.017	.013	2
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures.....	.010	.008	(NA)	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States -----	16.0	24.1	1.7	85.3	.346	.259	.052	.011	.010
Alabama -----	17.2	23.6	1.6	70.7	.418	.239	.067	.008	.011
Alaska -----	14.0	30.8	1.0	141.3	.261	(D)	.010	.016	.007
Arizona -----	12.9	29.4	1.9	96.7	.379	.314	.028	.043	.003
Arkansas -----	10.9	22.0	1.8	77.5	.322	(D)	*.070	.002	.007
California -----	15.6	28.5	1.6	89.4	.399	.237	.049	.012	.011
Colorado -----	17.5	26.0	1.7	102.9	.319	.360	.016	.007	.008
Connecticut -----	16.1	18.6	1.6	71.6	.299	.179	.051	.008	.020
Delaware -----	11.0	18.9	1.7	67.9	.337	.316	.128	.001	.010
District of Columbia -----	12.4	26.1	1.9	92.9	.370	.265	(D)	(D)	.009
Florida -----	16.6	19.9	1.7	78.8	.299	.319	.017	.015	.009
Georgia -----	15.4	20.2	1.7	68.0	.352	.317	.032	.011	.012
Hawaii -----	34.5	24.6	1.4	94.4	.352	.162	.015	(D)	.008
Idaho -----	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Illinois -----	17.7	29.1	1.7	86.3	.419	.227	.049	.010	.010
Indiana -----	10.8	23.6	1.7	68.8	.426	.235	.038	.020	.013
Iowa -----	8.0	19.1	1.7	100.7	.241	.315	.075	.017	.012
Kansas -----	10.4	24.4	1.8	90.5	.331	.400	*.026	.002	.005
Kentucky -----	16.3	22.7	1.7	79.0	.344	(D)	.055	.016	.013
Louisiana -----	23.9	23.1	1.7	86.5	.329	(D)	.010	.020	.013
Maine -----	22.9	25.1	1.9	76.5	.404	(D)	.087	.005	.005
Maryland -----	21.4	28.1	1.9	102.1	.325	.259	.024	.008	.006
Massachusetts -----	12.8	22.9	1.7	74.2	.372	.294	.037	.012	.008
Michigan -----	13.3	26.2	1.6	111.8	.294	.116	.238	.008	.009
Minnesota -----	13.0	25.7	1.6	90.7	.361	(D)	.039	.016	.009
Mississippi -----	7.2	15.7	1.6	64.2	.277	(D)	.036	.022	.006
Missouri -----	13.8	24.4	1.5	84.9	.348	.273	.050	.007	.007
Montana -----	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska -----	7.9	23.6	1.7	80.1	.361	.211	.065	.003	.007
Nevada -----	11.6	29.6	1.4	92.2	.417	.193	.032	.011	.010
New Hampshire -----	14.3	22.8	1.8	88.3	.324	(D)	.019	.011	.011
New Jersey -----	14.9	23.5	1.7	90.6	.330	.292	.053	.011	.009
New Mexico -----	13.2	23.6	1.5	75.9	.366	.156	(D)	(D)	.013
New York -----	22.7	25.1	1.7	84.3	.368	.222	.037	.010	.011
North Carolina -----	12.3	16.7	1.7	72.5	.292	.332	.021	.005	.005
North Dakota -----	9.4	26.1	1.8	80.3	.397	(D)	.006	(D)	(D)
Ohio -----	15.2	21.5	1.4	66.8	.395	.240	.038	.018	.009
Oklahoma -----	14.6	23.0	1.7	89.8	.299	.323	.013	(D)	.011
Oregon -----	14.3	26.3	1.3	93.5	.341	.294	(D)	.007	.014
Pennsylvania -----	29.1	24.6	1.7	84.3	.362	.164	.081	.006	.015
Rhode Island -----	6.3	23.5	1.7	105.8	.273	.357	(D)	.003	.004
South Carolina -----	15.0	19.8	1.9	61.2	.378	.286	.052	.023	.010
South Dakota -----	(D)	(D)	1.3	75.6	(D)	(D)	.007	(D)	.008
Tennessee -----	17.4	20.8	1.8	78.3	.331	.338	.039	.014	.011
Texas -----	16.1	22.3	1.8	94.0	.280	.345	.021	.011	.008
Utah -----	10.9	23.6	1.5	76.2	.394	.385	*.134	*.026	.003
Vermont -----	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia -----	14.5	22.9	1.8	84.1	.327	.288	.022	.007	.007
Washington -----	11.3	27.1	1.5	104.5	.337	.276	.035	.013	.013
West Virginia -----	10.8	23.6	1.7	103.3	.270	.296	(D)	.002	.011
Wisconsin -----	11.7	28.6	1.8	92.1	.386	.211	.033	.022	.016
Wyoming -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipplers and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.

APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

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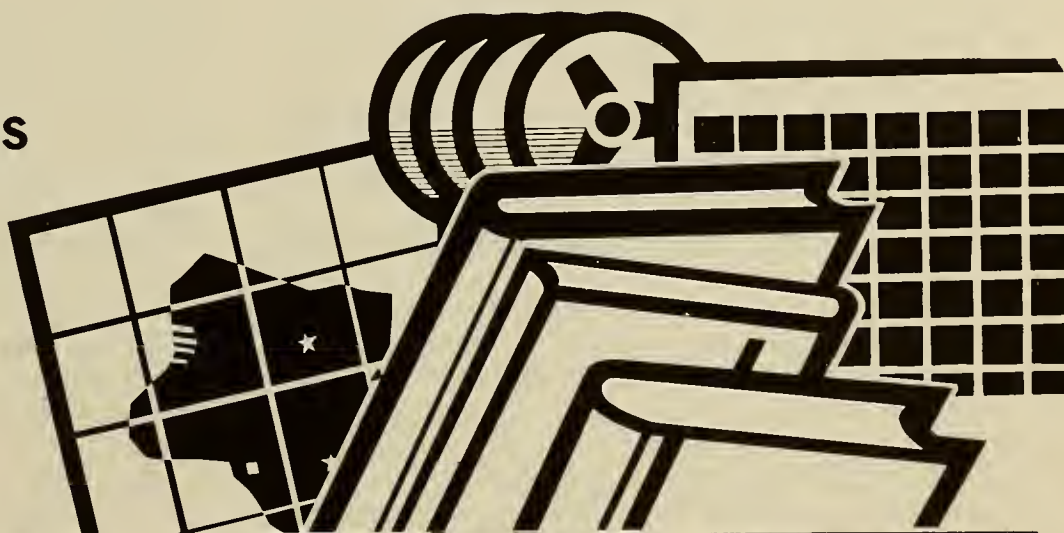
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

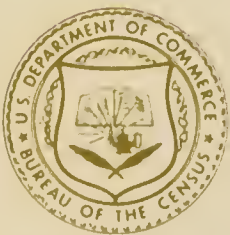
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